Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor. LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1840. NO. 10.—VOL. 55.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY, AT
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel.

TERMS.

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THE public are hereby directed to the medical advertisements of Dr. Harlich's Celebrated Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills, which are a medicine of great value to the afflicted, discovered by O. P. Harlich, a celebrated physician at Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparalleled success throughout Germany. This medicine consists of two kinds, viz: the German Aperient, and the Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each put up in small packs, and should both be used to effect a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do well to make a trial of this invaluable medicine, as they never produce sickness or nausea while using.

A safe and effectual remedy for

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☞ Ask for Dr. Harlich's Compound Stengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal office for the sale of this medicine, is at No. 19 North Eight st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. O. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills. These pills remove all those distressing diseases which Femals are liable to be afflicted with.—They remove those morbid secretions which when retained, soon induce a number of diseases and often times render females unhappy and miserable all their lives. Those pills used according to directions, immediately create a new and healthy action throughout the whole system by purifying the blood, and giving strength to the stomach and bowels, at the same time relieving the pain in the side, back and loins, giving appetite and invigorating the system again to its proper functions and restoring tranquil repose.

☞Ask for Dr. Harlich s Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eigth Street Philadelphia, Pittsburg office 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

RHEUMATISM, entirely cured by the use of Dr. O. P. Harlich's Compound Strengthening and German Aperient Pills. Mr. Solomon Wilson of Chester county, Pa., afflicted for two years with the above distressing disease, of which he had to use his crutches for eighteen months, his symptoms were excruciating pain in all his joints, especially in his hip, shoulders, and ancles, pain increasing always towards evening attended with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time not able to move his limbs on account of the pain being so great, he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Harlich's pills of which he sent to the agent in West Cester and procured some; on using the medicine the third day the pain disappeared and his strength increasing fast and in three weeks was able to attend to his business, which he had not done for eighteen months; for the benefit of others afflicted, he wished these lines published that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures of a healthy life.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eigth st. Philadelphia, Pittsburg office, 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

ACUTE BRONCHITIS, A FORERUNNER OF CONSUMPTION.—This disease is very much like a common catarih, it generally commences like an ordinary cold, with Lassitude, Chillness, slight cough and oppression and tightness about the breat. In many instances the disease seems at first of no very serious character. As the disease continues the oppression in the breast increases, the countenance becomes expressive of anxiety, the respiration becomes more and more laborious, sometimes a wheezing or rattling sound, as if the air was forced through a narrow apperture clogged with viscid fluid. To neglect this disease it may be of serious consequence, but by a timely application to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, with a strict attention to the directions, all these unpleasant effects will be removed. Be careful, as it is sold no place except at No. 19 North Eighth st., or at the respective agents.

Principal office, No. 19, North Eighth st. Philadelphia, Pittsburg office, 41 St. Clair st

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Lexington, Jan. 30, 1840.—5-6m.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tate's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. *Horace Buckner* of Bowling-green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State $50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house. B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839—37-tf

THE TRIAL BY FIRE.

BY R. D. H.

All the world remembers, no doubt, the burning of the distillery belonging to Mr. B——, at Dublin. On that occasion an adventure happened to me which never had, and I hope never will have a parallel. I reside in Dublin, where I am physician. The evening of the fire, I had gone to the neighborhood of Harodd's Cross to superintend the bathing of one of my patients, whose case, was to me, an object of peculiar interest. As I was returning about 11 o'clock at night, the glare of light reflected by the clouds in the north west, attracted my notice, and I immediately directed my steps that way. The distillery was a long structure supported at one end by an old building forming two wings, and at the other by a similar but perfectly new edifice, in fact not yet finished.

On my arrival, the large yard presented an exceedingly animated spectacle, as may be readily conceived. Three engines poured torrents of water over the roofs and into the windows from which the flames were bursting. It was like a battle of the elements. The whole yard swam in water, which reflected the gushing flames, rendered dazzling by the motion of the men who stood in it ancle deep. The engineers were mounted on their machines, giving orders to those around and above them, bawling through their trumpets to these stationed on the roofs, who sometimes disappeared altogether amid the volume of smoke which swept grandly upward, and then reappearing they seemed like bronzed statues, relieved by a back ground of glowing flame. I was not long inactive amid such excitement, and in a few minutes found myself drenched with water and perspiration. One of the duties in which I took part, was rolling out from the warehouses in which they were stored, the barrels of spirit, which it was feared would take fire, and render tenfold the destruction and extent of the conflagration. To do this it was necessary to pass over a platform of mason work, which encased a vast copper boiler, very deep; the mouth or opening of which was on a level with the platform, and one or two or three feet diameter. At some six feet above our heads was a floor, the beams of which rested in, and extended through the wall, which alone protected us from the flames. After I had been two or three turns on this platform, one of the spectators, who had witnessed my exertions, directed my attention to the ends of the joists, which were just taking fire; the floor would undoubtedly soon fall, and perhaps drag down with it the opposite wall, the mortar of which was still wet—I retreated a few steps, but at this moment, I saw at the other side of the platform, a man belonging to one of the insurance companies, who made a sign to me to give him assistance. Casting my eyes upwards to the floor above, and believing there was no immediate danger of its falling I ran to the ladder on the other side, and was scarely mounted on it before a mass of mason work fell upon us. I know not how I escaped being killed—the ladder was broken in splinters—a whirlwind of smoke, ashes and flame, encircled me, and I was lost—I conld not find the place I had left, I became bewildered—I attempted to run—a rush of flame stopped me. Then I was just about to be crushed by a fallen beam, for it raised fire around me, when I felt my footing give way, and my ears were greeted by the enormous sound of surrounding metal. I had fallen into the large copper boiler. Well, thought I, when my first fears vanished, after all, I am in greater safety here than above, amid falling timbers and surrounding flame. And without making any calculations how I was to extricate myself from my prison when the fire was extinguished, I settled myself as well as possible in my strange abode, "to bide my time,"

After this I could hear nothing but the falling of timbers and bricks, which seemed to strike, rebound and descend again with rapid succession. It was like a world rolling on above my head. I thought at one time, the boiler was going to be crushed, but the surrounding mason work protected it. A considerable quantity of rubbish fell into the boiler through the opening. To this rubbish, it will be seen, I owe my life. An enormous beam fell upon the upper part of it; the copper gave way without breaking, so that there was a great bruise inside.

In the midst of the noise, which the concavity of my metal prison, rendered perhaps more terrible by its reverberation, I believed myself forever lost. I tried to climb up the sides of the boiler.—Vain effort! They were smooth as glass. My prison w s at least fourteen feet in diameter, and almost as high. It was a cage, from which escape seemed impossible. I began to estimate my chances of getting out, when the whole of the old wall fell, and the greater part of the wreck fell around my prison.

Despair now seized upon me as I gazed upon the roaring furnace above me. Burning cinders fell about me like a fiery snow. I stood close against the sides of my prison house, to avoid the firebrands. Expecting death every instant, I instinctively shut my eyes and cast down my head,—and in my terror gradually shrunk upon my knees, awaiting the blow which was to crush me. I was recalled from this state of agony from the glare of bursting flames, which having now free vent, shot up as from a volcano, lighting up my copper house till it shone like gold itself. Although the fire roared in the wind, my poor ears rang through my head, and that which passed above around, within me, no one can conceive no pen describe.

After some time, all this confusion began to be calm, and I bethought me once more how to escape. To climb along the copper sides was out of the question. I made then a kind of a rope out of my clothes; and, fixing a brick at one end, I threw it out of the opening, in the belief it would catch into some point over the edge of the opening, to enable me to mount by it. Vain hope! The edge of the opening was on a level with the mason work surrounding it. I cried aloud in the hope of being heard. No answer came. I rapped with a brick against the resounding walls of my prison; but the noise, which at any other time would have waked half the town, was drowned in the superior noise without—of the thousands in the crowd, of the dying. and the workmen.

I endeavored then to resign myself with patience till the extinguishment of the fire. Then the idea struck me that, perhaps, I might be heard by calling through the spout by which the boiler was emptied; a pipe large enough to admit a man's arm. This hole was in the bottom of the boiler. I stooped down to put my mouth to the orifice.—My hands were covered with wet gloves; so that it was not till I put my lips to the metal that I discovered a frightful truth; the copper was so hot that I could not touch it! I could not think of my horrid sit ation without shuddering. I jumped up hastily; I made incredible efforts to climb—to leap out. I might as well have tried to scale the heavens! I cried, I howled out till hoarse, for help. The hissing of the flames alone answer my ejaculation. I seated myself upon the heap of rubbish, resigning myself to the thought that I was about, literally, to be *proven in a furnace of brass, seven times heated*. I put my hand to my forehead; it was covered with a cold sweat. I took from my pocket my little theremometer, which I had to regulate the bath of my patient. It stood at 40 degrees. I placed the ball in contact with the copper sides of the boiler: the mercury raised with such rapidity that I feared the tube would burst. Then I remained some time in a state of stupor. My courage abandoned me, I confess it, when the thought crossed me of the torments for which I was reserved when the copper attained a red heat, which I had reason to fear would be the case. The thermometer was at 45 degrees Reaumer: but I knew the experience of Fordyce and Banks had proved, that the living fibre can, for a limited time, withstand a heat of twice that power without decomposing. A ray of hope reanimated me, when I thought of the many examples my own studies had furnished me. I recalled the instance of the young girl of Lorochefoucault, who entered an oven at a heat 142 degrees. According to Sonnerat, there are fish which live in water at 65 degrees, in the springs of the Manillas. I endeavored to recollect the names of the plants, of which the same author speaks, in the Island of Lucon, the roots of which are imbedded in water of the temperature of 79 degrees.

At length I tried to convince myself that the copper was heated from the fire above, which would soon diminish, and, as I hoped, the boiler would then end. But, alas! the continued rising of the mercury dissipated that feeble hope. I then sat about calculating at what temperature the metal must arrive before the air around me should become heated to 120 degrees, which, I thought, I might support without death. But my head became confused, so that I could not follow up my enquiries. These efforts, however, served to preserve my presence of mind. I could even take notes, and made the following memorandum, a kind of scientific will written in view of an evident death. The following I threw out of the boiler, attached to a brick.

"I am Dr. M——, of —— street. Whoever finds this paper, let him come to the boiler, in the new building, where I am burning to death. Bring a ladder with you."

"Half past twelve! Quick! Hasten!" (This and two others I had thrown out in the same manner.)

"My will is the left hand drawer of my book-case. I wish George —— to save my papers. Those which relate to the affair of S——, I wish burnt up. My wet clothes produce around me a cloud of steam. Thermometer at 52 degrees.

"26 minutes before one. The air is suffocating. I am wet with perspiration. I will write as long as I can."

"15 m. before one. Therm. 55 deg."

"19 m. before one. Therm. 60."

"10 m. before one. Therm. 66 degrees. My clothes are now dry as tinder—they are stiff to the touch."

"5 m. past one Therm. 77 deg. I have taken off my two coats, which I hold above my head, the outer gives to the inner air an agitation which makes the heat unsupportable."

"8 m. past one. Them. 81 deg. My watch burns—I have taken it out of my fob. My pencil becomes very hot; and yet my body is still cool.—The theory of ——, on the radiation of heat, must be false."

13 m. past one. Therm 90 degrees. 16 m. past one. Them. 92 deg. I have taken off every thing except my boots. I am not able to sustain a contact with any thing whatever. The air I exhale from my lungs appears cooler than that I inhale."

"My watch is stopped, from the expansion of the metal. Therm. 99 deg."

"The flames above me are almost expended—Light begins to fail me. The edges of the boiler are becoming red hot. Oh, my God! Water would boil where I am now writing. Were it not for the rubbish, the clothes would burn under my feet. I have taken off my boots: the iron on the heels would scorch the cloth of my coat."

104 degrees. I am going to be roasted alive.—My last thoughts are for my wife and poor children. O, God! have pity on me and on them. Give them the strength which fails in me. An ox would roast here."

"110 degrees. My hands are covered with blisters. Parts of the boiler are red hot. The perspiration running off me, is drying up my insides. Great God! how long is this to last! I shall soon be all withered up. Heaven grant I may die before I touch the burning metal. O my dear *** ——"

"111 degrees. I can no longer hold thermometer—it has fallen and is broken. Whosoever finds this memorandum, is requested to carry it to Mr. ——, —— street. I resign my affairs——his decre——the heat incre——the smell of the burning metal will suffocate me. The heat increases still. My bowels seem——oh, horrid thirst——My breath——going——I am covered——blis. Good God, what have I done? Pity me—pity me for the love of Christ. I die——I pardon my enemies——forgive me, heaven!"

Feeling myself about to sink, I hastened to wrap my pocket book in my handkerchief with a handful of small stones and rubbish: and I collected all my strength for the purpose of throwing it out of my fiery prison. The rapid motion of my arm through the air had the same effect as if I had plunged it into boiling water. Now, for the fiist time, my senses seemed to fail me, and a faintness came over me, which made me hope I was going to die without falling against the red hot copper. But these symptoms disappeared, and left me a prey to all the intensity of agony. My face, neck and shoulders, were covered with blisters. I felt that decomposition by fire had commenced in my legs. The fluids of my body seemed absorbed and exhaled by cutaneous and pulmonary respiration. I believe firmly, that it was this want fluid that prevented my skin from being converted into one immense blister. The word *torture* is too weak to express what I suffered. In this horrible state of agony, my eyes fell upon the veins of my arms, which were swelled by the want of circulation. The flames died away and left me in darkness—that frightful darkness which rendered visible the dreadful brightness of the burning copper, which, on the side of the outlet, approached to white heat * * * A dreadful thought came over my mind—a thought inspired by the devil, and distilled in the fires of hell. The fresh wind of the night brought again over the boiler the dying flames- A momentary light showed me the half burned clothes upon which I had been standing.—I seized my pantaloons—I found some pieces of money, the heat of which had burned the muslin. But it was not money I wanted—It was my knife. I found it, and half opened it, The blade burned my fingers, I cast it from me crying, "My God deliver us from temptation!"

My prayer was granted. I heard voices above me—some one approached;—they came to my assistance. I was saved! Six weeks afterwards I began to be able to leave my bed.

CONTRAST OF THE MILITARY CHARACTER AND SERVICES OF GEN. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, AND COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

In selecting men to fill the offices of State, it is important that all which can be known of their character and talents, should be spread before the public. For places of the highest trust, the surest test of fitness is found in the ability and fidelity with which they have discharged the duties of subordinate stations. This has been the index by which the public mind has been hitherto guided in the selection to the highest elective office in the world—that of the presidency of these United States. Out of a population of sixteen millions, only one person can fill that place; and, as it is no reproach not to be chosen, so it is not disrespectful to any person who is named as a candidate, to compare his public life with that of any other citizen, though in the comparison, his glory may suffer an eclipse.

The candidate selected for the next presidency by the party calling themselves Whigs, is General William Henry Harrison. The first inquiry which rises in the mind, on hearing his name mentioned, is what are the developements of character which his public life has furnished, that should entitle him to this preference? Without reference to the present Chief Magistrate, whose acts in the office which he fills are his best credentials for future confidence, we will compare the new candidate for the first, with the present incumbent of the second place; and inquire which of the two has the highest claims to public trust, the federal candidate for the Presidency, or the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency?

These two citizens have become prominent, both from their military and civil career. In their military character we shall first notice them.

Gen. Harrison, who is now nearly three score and ten years old, passed the morning of his life in military service; and during a period that was continually opening field after field, from which a man of his experience and opportunities, had his valor and skill been equal to the occasion, would have plucked the richest laurels; and adorning his own brow with never-fading honours, he would have won for his country a tribute of glory from all the nations of the world. But this was reserved for nobler minds, whose superior chivalry more than countervailed the long experience of Harrison.

In the Indian wars, which long prevailed on our western frontier, and which were successfully terminated by the victories achieved under the gallant Gen. Wayne, Harrison bore a commission; but of his chivalry or skill, the pages of history bear no record. He wanted not for family connections to bring him into notice; and could he have established a personal character to sustain the distinction, he might have been presented to the public under the most favorable auspices. But we search in vain for a solitary instance of military greatness in his whole career.

The first action in which he is known, is that of Tippecanoe. As governor of the territory, and superintendent of Indian concerns within its bounds, he was commander of the military force there employed. It was a time of peace; but to bring about an adjustment of some difficulties which had arisen with the Indians, he thought to intimidate them by exhibiting his prowess, and marched into their country a large military force, under the protection of which he intended to conduct the negociation. With an army to intimidate he thought to amuse the Indians with protestations of friendship; and to confirm them in his sincerity, he even left them to designate his encamping ground. But they appear to have regarded him in the light of the ostrich, of whom it is said that *"God hath deprived her of wisdom."* It is said of that bird, that she will conceal her head in dark crevices and suppose, because blind herself, that none can see her. So Harrison supposed, that because he had blindly encamped where the Indians had directed, and exposed his whole force to the danger of surprise without fortification, they would be unsuspicious of hostility on his part. But the Indians, perceiving that Harrison supposed his professions of amity were not doubted by them, attacked his camp in the night; and before he could rally his forces, a dreadful slaughter ensued, in which many lives were sacrificed, and some of the finest talents of the country lost. Had he profited by the instruction of Wayne, his former commander, he would never have suffered himself to have been surprised. It is said of one description of persons, that they will learn in no other school than that of experience—but what shall be said of him who will not profit in this? When surprised, he could not have restrained his men from defence, and the survivors gallantly maintained their position till morning.—After depredating upon the growing corn of the Indians, Harrison effected a countermarch, and so the remainder of his force was saved. The brightest genius that he ever displayed, was the adroitness with which, in his report, he converted this defeat into a victory. The public, willing for their country's honor, to cover the blush of shame, permitted it to bear the name of a victory, and Indians could not write a history to give it the contradiction. The great improvement which Harrison made of this disaster, was to learn prudence; for he became prudent to such an excessive degree, that he was afterwards never known, under any circumstances whatever, to encounter danger, or to lead his men near to an enemy, when he could possibly avoid it.

After our country engaged in the war with G. Britain, a prominent command was given him—that of the northwestern army. He had now at his disposal an ample force, well supplied, with which he might at any moment have borne down all opposition, and carried the whole of the war into Canada. But the lesson of prudence which he had learned at Tippecanoe was too strongly impressed upon his mind to admit of offensive measures against the enemy. He seemed to act upon the principle, that it is the great object of a commander to save his own army from danger, and not to harass or harm the foe.

The tragedy of the river Raisin can never be forgotten, while there lives a person whose heart then beat for his country; nor ought the conduct of Harrison on that occasion to be forgotten. He was the commander of a force sufficient to have annihilated every individual of the enemy; he remained inactive in the rear. Instead of marching to the rescue of his bleeding countrymen, he acted upon his favorite maxim of prudence; and left them a sacrifice to the ruthless and barbarous foe, while he preserved the main body of his army, by keeping them aloof from the field of carnage. Nor did he even retain his position *"in the rear."* Apprehending that the enemy, not satiated with the blood of the victims already abandoned to their fate, might bend their march towards head quarters, he made an inglorious retreat. Such was the conduct of Gen. Harrison on that memorable occasion.

We hear of him again in the vicinity of Lower Sandusky. Colonel Croghan, with about one hundred and fifty men, was well entrenched at Fort Stephenson, when he learned that a combined force of British and Indians, amounting, as was supposed, to about fifteen hundred, was on the march to storm his fortress. Harrison was then in his own favorite position, some eight or ten miles *"in the rear,"* with two thousand brave men, well supplied with provisions, and every thing requisite for efficiency, all eager for the combat. Croghan, not doubting that Harrison, by hastening to his relief, would completely defeat the enemy, gave himself no other concern than that of examining well his bastions, and seeing that every thing was ready for defence. But what was his mortification, when, instead of ample succor which might have been afforded him, he received an order from Gen. Harrison to destroy his munitions, abandon the fort to the enemy, and make a precipitate retreat? The heroic spirit of Croghan and his band could not endure the disgrace of such a course; and in defiance of the order, they resolved to defend their post, while a drop of blood remained in their veins. And what was the result? Croghan, with his hundred and fifty men, totally defeated the whole force of the enemy, and with a dreadful slaughter, put them entirely to flight. But where was Harrison with his two thousand men? He was still '*in the rear*,' within the sound of Croghan's cannon, reprobating his rashness, and mourning over the anticipated massacre of his garrison; but, instead of making an effort to sustain him, he collected all his provisions into a pile, and proposed to set fire to them, and flee the moment he should learn that the enemy was advancing towards him. This was the brilliant achievment of the hero of North Bend—the military chieftain—selected by his party to preside over the destinies of our country. He is held forth as in derision of their opponents, who once elected a real military chieftain, and to win by delusion the suffrages of those who give honest eclat to successful military enterprise.

But how shall the delusion be confirmed? Accident has furnished one case, which is set in bold relief for this purport. It is the battle of the Thames—which like a distant flash of lightning, shone brilliantly upon the path of him who only heard the thunder's sound, but came not within the electric shock, and left around him a halo of glory, which he had as little agency in creating, as in directing the elements of nature. With an overwheming force in the rear of a retreating foe, stimulated by the martial spirit of Shelby and two thousand congenial souls, he passes over into Canada. For several days, with more than double numbe, he pursued the enemy. But Col. Johnson, with his regiment of mounted volunteers, led the van; and they could not be restrained from pressing so closely upon the rear of the enemy, as

to keep up a continual skirmishing. Finally, the place of attack was proposed. Harrison gave the order; which was but a permission for Johnson to fight and conquer the foe. Harrisson then retired to his position "*in the rear*," and came not within the reach of a cannon ball of the enemy, till Johnson and his regiment had achieved the victory. This was Harrison's part in the battle of the Thames; and with this his military career terminated. His sole merit was that of permitting Johnson to conquer the foe.

Such has been the military life of Harrison, who devoted the prime of his days to the profession of arms, and whose chief glory consists in his martial achievements. He drew the report of the battle of the Thames in a way to reflect the glory upon himself; and while his blushing honors were yet fresh upon him, he wisely resigned his commission. His pretext for so doing, was, that his country did not sufficiently appreciate his merits; but whatever may have been his real motive, it was certainly the happiest measure which he could have taken and the only one which could have preserved upon his brow one laurel.

Let us now turn our attention to Col. Richard M. Johnson. His military career was short and splendid. He never held a commission in the regular army; nor was the profession of arms any part of his vocation. In military science, he was his own preceptor; and he never would have drawn the sword, but for the exigency of war, under circumstances which demanded the devotion of every heart, and the energy of every arm. He was a member of Congress; and in June, 1812, he voted for the declaration of war against Great Britain, as the only alternative to secure the honor and preserve the independence of his country.—After the adjournment of Congress in July, he returned to his home in Kentucky. The northwestern frontier was at that time threatened with the danger of invasion from the British and Indians. Col. Johnson proposed to a number of his constituents. to arm themselves with all possible despatch; and for the greater celerity of movement to furnish themselves with horses, and hasten to the seat of war, that they might contribute their personal services to the protection of the country.—Within a few days, three hundred chivalrous citizens were in arms for the enterprize, and Col. Johnson among them, a private volunteer, in the ranks. He bore no commission, nor did he seek an office among them. Military glory was not the object of his pursuit. In this expedition he had no ambition but that of defending his country.—They organized themselves into three companies; and at their solicitations, he accepted the command with the rank of Major. Early in August they were on their march for the seat of war; but before their arrival, they received the tidings of the surrender of Gen. Hull, with the army under his command. After guarding the provisions necessary for the subsistence of those who escaped the surrender, and protecting the scattered inhabitants from Indian massacres, they returned to Kentucky. In this short campaign, which lasted but sixty days, he learned the true method of manœuvering mounted musketeers and rifllemen, and the efficiency with which they might be brought to act upon an enemy.

This was his first appearance in military life.—The whole recess of Congress was less than four months, and he was at the seat of government at the opening of the ensuing session; so the time allotted to the military service must have been very limited.

During the session which followed, he proposed to the Secretary of War the plan of the ensuing campaign, which was adopted by the department, with the exception, that Johnson had proposed a winter campaign, but the executive preferred the summer. He might then have received a command in the regular army: but he declined, believing he could serve his country more efficiently in Congress; at the same time, he pledged himself to do all he could in any humbler station than that of commander, to give energy to the arms of his country; and authorized the President to command him in any way in which he might deem his service beneficial. At the close of the session which was the beginning of March, 1813, he received authority from the war department, to raise a regiment of mounted militia volunteers, to act in concert with the northwestern army, and to place themselves under the command of Gen'l Harrison, who had succeeded Gen. Hull. With this authority, he hastened to Kentucky, and offered himself to be the companion in arms of those who would volunteer their service, and to act in any capacity which they should desire. A regiment of a thousand men was soon in arms, and they appointed Johnson their commander, and his elder brother. James Johnson, their Lieut. Colonel. Hearing at this time of the defeat of Col Dudley, near Ft. Meigs, he solicited and obtained from the Governor of Kentucky, an order to rendesvouz his regiment, and march to the relief of that frontier. In ten days from the date of that order, the whole regiment was in arms, every man well mounted and equipped, and on their march to meet the foe. In their progress towards Detroit. an express was received from Gen. Clay, commanding at Ft Meigs, stating that a large body of the enemy was advancing upon him, and he expected the Fort to be surrounded before succors could arrive. Had Johnson acted the part which Harrison had done in the case of Croghan, another dreadful massacre might have been added to the number of those which our country was called to deplore. But instead of this, he immediately set out with his regiment to their relief. The distance was fifty miles—and by forced marches, they gained it in one day. As he approached the Fort, not doubting that the enemy had arrived and stationed themselves opposite the post, Col. Johnson addressed his men, telling them that the only ground on which they could encamp that night was probably in possession of the enemy, and in superior numbers to their own; and they must now come to the determination of breaking through with an inferior number; that no thought of retreat must be indulged; and that if there was an individual among them who was not fully resolved on victory or death, he must immediately quit the regiment. "The tide of war (said he) must now be turned upon the enemy; and Kentucky must no more mourn the fate of her sons, but in the arms of victory." The regiment unanimously responded the sentiment.—They arrived at the spot, and found that the enemy had not reached it. Nor did they deem it prudent to advance, after the arrival of Johnson with his regiment; but relinquished their intention, and left the post in quiet possession of the Americans.—How different this, from the conduct of Harrison with Croghan. The cases were similar; but which of the two best sustained the military character of his country, let the world decide.

Having effected his object at Fort Meigs, he pursued his march towards Detroit. Harrison had crossed over into Canada at Portage, with the main body of the army; while Johnson with his regiment pursued his march on the American side, to guard the country against savage depredations. During this march, he was continually liable to have been attacked by Indians in greater numbers; and with greater caution than Harrison had observed at Tippecanoe, he would probably have been attacked by surprise, and suffered great loss, if not total defeat. But he so managed and fortified his camp every night, that it was impossible for him to be surprised. In this order he reached Detroit, when he received orders from Harrison to cross over into Canada, and lead the pursuit against Proctor, the retreating foe. It was on the first of October that he crossed; and on the third he came up to the rear of the enemy. He pressed so closely upon the enemy, as to keep up a constant skirmishing till the fifth, when they were compelled to make a stand. He ascertained their position. Gen. Proctor, with about eight hundred British regulars, was stationed with his left upon the river Thames, and his right upon a deep swamp parallel to the river, and nearly a hundred yards from it. At the right of this swamp, which was but narrow were about fifteen hundred Indians, with Tecumseh at their head. Colonel Johnson at once conceived the practicability of a simultaneous and successful charge upon both the regulars and the Indians. Gen. Harrison gave the order, when he retired to the rear, where the main army was. Johnson divided his regiment, and with one half, led by his brother, the Lt. Colonel, charged the regulars, and made them all prisoners except those who fell in the charge, with the loss of but one man of the charging party. At the same time, Colonel Johnson with theother battallion of five hundred men, led the charge against fifteen hundred Indians; and with a dreadful slaughter, put them all to flight. It was in this charge that Col. Johnson came into personal combat with Tecumseh. Col. Johnson, already covered with wounds, was armed with a pistol and a sword; his antagonist was armed with a rifle and tomahawk. Johnson was the assailant. He saw that Tecumseh was himself a bost, a rallying point for the Indians, and the main obstacle to immediate victory. He therefore fearlessly advanced upon him, and received from Tecumseh's rifle, the worst wound which he suffered. He continued to advance till within so short a distance that Tecumseh was lifting his tomahawk to strike him: when, at that instant. he levelled his pistol, and laid the Indian chieftain dead at his feet. The Indians struck with consternation, raised their yell of dismay, and immediately began their retreat. Johnson was so disabled with his many wounds, that he was unable to pursue; and he is, to this day crippled in one hand, and injured in one leg, from their effect.

This victory closed the war in that region, and with it the military career of Col. Johnson. He did not sufficiently recover of his wounds to return to the service before the close of the war.

Such is the outline of that brief part of Col. Johnson's life which was devoted to arms. With half the opportunities which offered themselves to Harrison, and less than half the experience, he would probably have been one of the most celebrated captains of his day. Let the two be compared, and the world will be astonished at the thought, that Harrison should be thought worthy of the first place in the nation, to the exclusion of Johnson from the second.

We shall now notice them in their civil, or political character, and see which has the strongest claims to confidence.

The first that is known of Harrison in civil life, is that of his being a delegate from the northwestern territory before Ohio was a State. He was then distinguished for nothing but his blind devotion to the federal doctrines of that day. The lawless strides of federal power, the unconstitutional anti-republican principles of the alien and sedition laws, received his unqualified approbation and support: but of any *great* measure proposed by him, we are entirely ignorant. He was afterwards appointed Governor of the Indian territory, but was too unpopular to receive the election to that office by the people when it became a State. After the war, he was a representative in Congress, and subsequently a senator from Ohio, in neither of which places was he ever distinguished for legislative talents. We hear of no luminous report emanating from him, no prominent part which he ever acted.

On the other hand, look at the political life of Johnson, which exhibits one regular, consistent, republican career of usefulness. For thirty successive yeara he was a member of one or the other houses of Congress, and always at the head of some important committee. To him the country is much indebted for the provisions made for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who perished in the war; and also of the surviving soldiers of the revolutionary war. On his reports were the laws predicated which make these provisions. The effort to abolish imprisonment for debt was first made by him; and his report on that subject is among the most luminous State papers on record. It is owing to his efforts that this relic of barbarism has been brought to notice, and already eventuated in the abolition of the practice in several of the States. When from every part of the country petitions were pouring in upon Congress to interpose its authority in favor of the religious institution of the Sabbath, indicating a great want of light on the true principles of religious rights, and scarcely any had the boldness to avow them; he drew the celebrated report on Sunday mails; a report which more perfectly defines the limit of civil power; and draws with more accuracy the line which separates between the legitimate authority of the legislature, and the sole authority of the Creator, than any other State paper in the archives of this or any nation on earth.

Such is the brief outline of Col. Johnson's political career. It is without a blot, or a blank. In no single instance has he departed from the principles of genuine republicanism. As he began his course, so has he continued; and whatever may be his future lot, we have a sure guaranty in the whole of his past history, that his principles will desceud with him to the tomb. He is profoundly wise, without ostentation. He pursues his object without wavering till he gains it. He claims no reward for his services, and is never dissatisfied with whatever his fellow citizens allot. He has never sought office, but distinction has always followed him. The second office in the Union has been given him, not because he aspired to it, but because he merited it.

What establishes a claim to confidence? A long life of faithful, successful efforts in public service; and such are the undisputed claims of Col. Johnson. His mutilated body, covered with scars of honor, are the standing credentials of self-devotion. In his body, his clothes, and his horse, no less than twenty-five balls were shot; and in that one battle, he captured the whole British regular force, (except their commander, who escaped by the fleetness of his steed) slew the great Tecumseh, defeated and put to flight fifteen hundrad savages, terminated the war in that section, and put an end to the Indian massacres which had so dreadfully raged in all the northwestern frontier. And of neglect he never complained. In Congress, he originated many of the most important measures; and his reports have shed a light upon the immutable principles of human rights, which is to benefit the world in future ages. Were he a candidate for the first, instead of the second office in the republic, we cannot believe it possible that one intelligent citizen, holding the democratic doctrines on which our government is founded, and acquainted with the past history of both, would give to Harrison a vote in opposition to Johnson. He is a candidate only for the second; and it remains to be seen whether his fellow citizens will forego the future services of one so richly endowed with principle, and so highly entitled to confidence, merely because his ambition is not aspiring, to gratify the wishes of those whose claims to confidence cannot compare with his.

"Kentucky may indeed be proud of such orators as Clay, Combs and Crittenden."—*Eastern paper.*

The fame of our two Senators, Clay and Crittenden, has for years been heralded through the United States; but a Philadelphia audience has assigned to the latter, an inferior rank to General Combs, one of the Kentucky delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, which placed the imbecile Harrison in nomination for the Presidency, over Kentucky's favorite son; and who has been, since the nomination, travelling through the Union, endeavoring, by his towering eloquence, to screen himself and co-laborers, from the disgrace which must attach to them, for this act, so at war with the feelings of the Southern and Western portions of our country.

As far as we can learn, the speech of General Combs, delivered at New Orleans, has capped the climax of all his efforts to laud Gen. Harrison, and screen the Harrisburg Convention from the obloquy which was attached to that body by many, who thought Mr. Clay was justly entitled to the nomination,

We have been requested by some of our Whig friends to insert Gen. Combs's address; but as the New Orleans Bee, in which it is said to have appeared, has ceased to exchange with us, since it has been transferred to Whig hands, we are unable to comply, literally, with the request; but as the Great Western, a Democratic paper, published in New Orleans, contains a very graphic account of the speech from a correspondent, we, with pleasure comply, so far as we are able, by copying that communication—which will be found below:

From the Great Western.

WHIG ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Editor: Having seen for some days past a call for a Whig meeting on Thursday evening, and a notice that one Gen. Leslie Combs, from Kentucky, would make an address upon the occasion, for the purpose of defending the character of the Commander of the Northwestern Army, during that period of the late war which proved so disastrous to the *American arms*,—I attended at the St. Charles Exchange, not influenced by any particular political bias, but with a hope of learning the true cause why such a dark gloom spread over our country, how so many defeats and why so many misfortunes thickened around and settled upon our liftle army while under the command of William Henry Harrison.

Shortly after my arrival, a small man—rather good looking—who it would seem made pretension to fashion, apparently about forty years of age, was introduced upon the rostrum, who immediately commenced an exordium, in a dry, harsh voice, accompanied with many stiff and uncouth gestures, uttering disjointed, ungrammatical sentences. He said, "*Sir, I am no public speaking man to public assemblies.*" He continued, and informed the *audience* that he was born poor, and had always followed the occupation of old father Adam, and finished his exordium by giving his auditory to understand that he was a man that had rose to great eminence in the world—that he had rendered his country great services, and that his great patriotism was only equalled by his transcendential abilities—that he had nominated W. H. Harrison in the Harrisburg Convention—that he had since seen Mr. Clay, who was not depressed because he was not the nominee of that convention, "but that he held his head the higher, snuffed the air more lofty, *and striked, stricked, strucked* away with his battle axe, &c."

The General then marched directly to the *subject* for the consideration of the evening. He said all the occurrences of the late war were fresh in his memory, "*for all the events of the period that tried men's souls were written in his brain with a pen of steel without a split in it.*" He then gave those present to understand that his own exploits were so intimately connected with the late war, that it was impossible for him to narrate the story of the times without giving them the history of his own life. He then related how he became a soldier; how by his intrepidity he acquired the confidence of his commander; how he rose to be a captain of spies—the commander of four white men and an *Ingin*—and then, after he had arisen to a still higher *command*, how he was relieved from a hazardous position by the bravery of *other* troops, &c. He spoke of the hardships he had endured, in attempting to bear despatches from his General—of a snow storm which he was in for nine days, and three days without food—that he travelled eighty miles, and that "he was the first vehicle of intelligence which passed from one army to the other for a great length of time." He then spoke of the many battles he had been near—that upon one particular occasion Gen. Harrison rose and dressed in his blue hunting shirt, and was ready to take command of his army at day-light. He spoke of the redness and richness of the blood of 500 poor Kentuckians, who were in one engagement left slaughtered by the savages upon the field of battle—(Great applause)—how Gen. Harrison's *command* harnessed themselves to sledges to draw their baggage over the snow, upon another occasion—and how, when he was acting as captain of spies, he was troubled with contending emotion. He was anxious to ascertain the situation of Fort Meigs—he did not know what to do. *If he went forward he knew he should lose the top of his head, while his patriotism spurred him from behind.*—Well what, said the General, do you suppose I did? Why, I went forward, as you may suppose, until I saw an *Ingin*. The Ingin began to make a noise and load his gun. The Ingin spy yelled out, 'Pottowatamies! G—d d———n!' and the captain of the spies, the four white men and the Ingin, all retreated. They then went back.

The General spoke of the *youth* of Kentucky, whom W. H. Harrison had led on to glory—that he now had several of them in his eye—that he knew one slim, tall, gawky youth, who figured in the war. That youth was known in old Kentucky by the appellation of Dick Chinn, but he had learned since he came to this city that he was known by the name of Richard H. Chinn, Esq., here. He knew another tall *chuckle-headed* youth, with white hair, of the same name; he was now a distinguished member in Congress from Louisiana. The General then said he had the *documents* at hand by which he would prove Harrison the greatest military man of any age—upon which he stuck his hand into his breeches pocket, and pulled out some *scraps* which apparently had been cut out of some old newspapers, and proceeded to read them to *prove his assertion*; and then quoted some passages of poetry to corroborate and strengthen the *documentary evidence already offered*. The first piece recited we could not hear distinctly; the last was—

> "Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> This is my own, my native land!"

Huzza! said the General, then, for Harrison—*Hurrah!* I would, said he, *hurrah* for General Jackson, or for any man who had rendered service to his country; for, said he, I hold that Gen. Jackson's military fame belongs to my country, and is a part of my *legacy*. I would hurrah for Van Buren if he had done any thing—but for William Henry Harrison I say, Hurrah!—Hurrah, I say.—Now, all together—now, *Hurrah!*—and about forty persons *huzzaed*. Now, again, said the General—and about the same number huzzaed the second time. Now, again, said the General—but no one huzzaed but himself. And now, said he, Huzza for Old Hickory! and three or four persons hallooed Huzza for old Hickory. And now, said he, Huzza for Martin Van Buren—but no one made any noise. But you will hiss him—and about forty persons commenced hissing, and continued for some seconds. While this scene was being acted, we happened to overhear a person in the crowd make this remark—he said "he had heard much said of Mr. Clay's *breed of cattle, his live stock*, &c.; but, said he, I did not think any *stock farm* in Kentucky could produce so great an *ass*. We did not understand his meaning, but took a good look at him, and we think that he belonged to the Democratic Republican party, and not to the *Democratic Whig party*—but was a spy in camp.

The General said William Henry Harrison defended in the late war, a thousand miles of frontier, "and not a *woman withered, nor was there an orphan made.*" We presume there were but few *petticoats* in that region except his own, and if there were no "orphans made" we guess there were some young Ingins *moulded*.

The General said another charge had been made against William Henry Harrison, viz: that he was an abolitionist. He said it was false. He said—"Sir, you have seen a man in your streets steal a bundle of goods out of a store, and then cry out, stop thief. This was the way with the intriguer, Van Buren, who was an abolitionist at heart—and that he had not a drop of kindred blood in the South. Upon this some one in the crowd said—"Harrison had, but that it run under a black skin." But, said he, when Gen. Harrison was fighting the battles of his country, little Matty was at Kinderhook, *a drinking Champagne. Soda water*, said some in the crowd. Yes, said the General, it was *soda water* he was drinking at Kinderhook.—[*Great applause.*]

The General then repeated the old slang, and said Van Buren was in the New York Convention, and through his instrumentality a clause was adopted giving to *free negroes* the right of suffrage, and afterwards, as a member of the legislature, voted to instruct the Senators in Congress from that State to vote against the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slaveholding State. He spoke of Van Buren's having been sent to England, and his conduct there, &c. &c. The General spoke of the Florida war, and said that Gen. Macomb made a treaty with a single *Ingin—a naked nigger.*

The General said he could prove by the result of the last elections that William Henry Harrison would be electad the ensuing *fall*. He then took up each State separately, and produced in evidence some other *documents*, and declared that he had established the fact beyond dispute, that if John Bell or Balie Peyton had *run* against Polk he would have been licked to death, but that Col. Cannon was too long from the toes to the chin to run a successful race against a man like Polk.

The Gen. then turned to some man in Nashville, whose name we did not hear, but we supposed that he meant the Editor of the Nashville Union. The Gen. poured upon him all his wrath. He said he waa an abolitionist dyed black in the wool, and many other hard things.

The Gen. said Abraham led his only son, Isaac, up into the mountain to offer him a sacrifice to God. But Mr. Clay was more generous, for he had come forward voluntarily and thrown himself upon the *funeral pile*—that the ashes of his great heart might be sprinkled upon the Whig party.

The Gen. then referred to the history of Scotland to prove that Mr Clay was imitating the chief who fought the battle of Bannock-Burn, and gave the story of that chieftain's life, not as written by Scottish historians, but as written by Miss Porter, in her novel, the "Scottish Chiefs." This constithted the peroration of this speech.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think that if the *General had given us an account of his Chickasaw Mission* his speech would have been a finished, popular harangue as any man need to *hear*.

After Gen. Combs had finished, the meeting called for a Mr. Waters—we mean Mr. *Rivers*—and a small gentleman made his appearance, who had a quizzical countenance and a singular stature. This gentleman spoke with *great fluency*. He said, "Countrymen, ere this, you have seen corruscations of light flash from the clouds over our widely extended country," &c., &c., &c.; and when he had finished, sat down.

Mr. Peyton was then called for. He made his appearance, pulled off his harness, and plunged into the "*river*," he said, "*of patriotism*"—but I guess it was a cold stream, for his voice quivered and he looked mighty blue. He gave us a new stereotyped edition of his old *anecdotes, greatly improved by hard use.*

Mr Mazureau being called for, arose, and being possessed of great logical powers, most clearly proved, that the French army at Waterloo was not licked by the English, but by the Prussian army; consequently, Harrison ought to be elected President of the Untted States.

About this juncture, we took our departure from this extraordinary exhibition of *Harrisonian eloquence.* A CITIZEN.

MCLEAR & BEARD,

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore received, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of Groceries, of the very best quality direct from New Orleans, which they will sell on much lower terms than Groceries were ever sold in the City before. They have a very excellent assortment of Liquors. Also, Flour, Whiskey and Salt, by the barrel, or retail. They feel confident that their present stock is superior to any they have ever had heretofore.

They will receive and forward Goods as usual.

Lexington, Feb 20-8-3m

Pleasant Family Residence
FOR RENT.

THAT beautiful residence, formerly occupied by G. J. Trotter, Esq., four miles from Lexington, on the Leestown, or Coles road to Frankfort, is offered for rent. The house is now in excellent order, a fine garden and yard, with a spring of excellent water.

It would suit any family who might desire a country residence; and as a Tailor is much wanted in the neighborhood, one of that profession would be preferred. For particulars, apply to

JAMES W. HENDERSON,
Adjoining the premises.

Feb 20 8 3t

FOR RENT

A first rare business stand on Main street, between the Phoenix Hotel, end the office of the Ketucky Gazette. For terms apply to Samuel Oldham on the premises.

Lexington, Feb. 20 1840. 8th--3t.

FOR SALE.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c., Engraved from the Government Surveys, and Plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Dranghtsman for the General Land Office.

F. Taylor, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published.—They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in posession of the Land Offices, relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They cau be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price $2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for $5. A liberal discount will be made to travelling agents, or any who buy to sell again

December 10, 1839.

☞Editors of newspapers any where, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice,) one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each cap, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE subscribers have just completed their new specimen book of light faced Book an Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are horewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Agate, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Agate on Nonparell body.
Nonpareil, nos. I, 2, 3 and 4.
Minionette, nos. 1 and 2.
Minion, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Minion on Brevier body.
Brevier on Minion body.
Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Brevier on Burgeois body.
Brevier on Long Primer body.
Burgeois on Brevier body.
Burgeois, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Burgeois on Long Primer body.
Long Primer, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Long Primmer on Small Pica body.
Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2.
Pica on Small Pica body.
Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Pica, on English body.
English, nos. 1 and 2.
Great Primmer, Paragon, double English.
Double Paragon, Cannon.
Five line Pica to twenty.
Eight line Pica gothic condensed, to 25.
Seven line and ten line Pica, ornamental.
6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica, shaded,
8, 10, 15 and 16 lines antique, shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from Pearl to 7 lines Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rules, leads of various thickness. astronomical and physical signs, metal braces and dashes from 3 to 30 ems; long, great primer and double pica scripts—on inclined body; diamond and nonpareil music, of various kinds; antique, light and heavy face two-line letter; full face and roman and italic nonpareil, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonpareil, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American market. Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with other articles made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CONNER & COOK,
Corner of Nassau and Ann sts., New York.

Jan. 20, 1840.—7-3t.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citzens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assorment of *DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS*—and also a large lot of *CORK* suitable for manufacturing *Cork Sole Boots and Shoes*. Also, a large assortment of coarse *Men's and Children's Brogans*, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838--50-tf

LOAF SUGAR

FIFTEEN boxes Boston double refined Loaf Sugar,
25 boxes Philadelphia single refined Do.
Just received and for sale low, by

JNO B. TILFORD,
No. 41, *Main Street*

jan. 15, 1840—2

Likely Young Negroes for Sale.

FOR SALE, *Five likely young Negroes*, on a credit of six months, satisfactorily secured. 2 men, 20, and 22 years old; 1 boy 8 years old, and a woman, and boy child 2 years old.

Enquire of the Printer, J. R. Sloan, or John Brennan.

Lexington, December 13, 1839.--50-4t

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, : : : : : : MARCH 5, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

☞DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Fayette County, is reqested at the Court House, Lexington, on Monday next the ninth of March instant, (being court day) at 3 o'clock, P. M. on important business. A general attendance is desired.

The reader's attention is invited to the contrast of the military character and services of Gen. Harrison and Col. Johnson, we copy from the Western Globe.

SUB-TREASURY.—We are gratified in being able to state that the Pension Agent in this city, on yesterday paid all the gallant old soldiers of the Revolution, the amount of their several pensions in *gold* and *silver*.

Congress has passed the bill making appropriations for paying the Pensioners. The Independent Treasury bill which passed the Senate, had not been taken up in the other house at our last dates. The discussion of the question on the assumption of the state debts by the general government was still going on in the Senate, in which house, petitions were pouring in for a bankrupt law; and Mr. Webster had submitted a plan for said law.

The first state election after the nomination of General Harrison, will take place in New Hampshire on Monday next. We shall look to this election with some interest, inasmuch as the whole of the New-England states are claimed for the "Hero of Tippecanoe."

Mr. Clay, accompanied by Mr. Wise, arrived at Rihhmond, Va., on the 21st February, whence he had gone, by invitation, as it was understood, by eating dinners, and making dinner speeches, to aid his successful rival for the nomination of the presidency of the United States. This mode of electioneering, has been too long tried, for much success to be anticipated from it.

Our cotemporaries announce the burning of the Hemp-house of Col. Oliver Anderson of Jessamine counry, on Saturday night last, with a quantity of hemp, manufactured and in the raw state. Estimated loss $12,000.

Also the loss of a similar establishment belonging to Messrs. Young and Milton, about four miles from this city, on Sunday night. Estimated loss, from $20,000 to $30,000. They are both attributed to incendiarism. From the best information we can obtain, both losses, however severe, are overrated, unless those gentlemen, being put out of business, should form a part of them.

MR. GRAVES AND MR. KENDALL.—Mr. Graves of Kentucky, charged, in a speech in Congress, that the Postmaster General retained in his department Mr Robinson, one of the Editors of the Kentucky Yeoman, at a high salary, whilst he was engaged in discharging his editorial duties in Frankfort. Mr. Robinson, in the last Yeoman, gave an explanation of the matter, which, we presume, was satisfactory to all who read it.

On the 30th January, however, Mr. Graves addressed a note to the Postmaster General, the purport of which will be fully understood by reading Mr. Kendall's reply, which follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1841.

Hon. W. J. Graves, H. R. Present:

SIR: I received this morning your letter of yesterday, alluding to certain remarks affecting my official conduct, made by you in the House on the preceding day.

In that letter you say: "I propose to write out and publish my remarks; but, before I do, I have thought it but just to you to afford you an opportunity to answer whether all or any portion of my information be correct, so that if injustice has been done you, I may set the matter right in my written remarks."

You then inform me that you had reference to the case of E. W. Robinson, Esq., supposed to be a clerk in the Post Office Department, who, it is said, is about to commence the publication of a newspaper at Frankfort, Kentucky, and you put to me several specific interrogatories touching those matters, to which you request my reply with as little delay as my engagements will allow.

Now, sir, although I do not question the right of a member of Congress to become the retailer, on the floor of the House, of the false and malignant gossip which taints the atmosphere of this city, I do deny his right to call on the party so slandered to aid him in escaping the responsibility of reducing such slanders to libels in a written speech. I very much regret that this idea of doing justice to me did not occur to you before you made your attack in the House. You admit it to be "just" that I shall have an opportunity to make the truth known before your speech be written. Was it less "just" that such an opportunity should be afforded me before it was spoken? If, before holding me up as a delinquent in duty by remarks publicly uttered, to be noted by reporters, and scattered by letter writers over the whole Union, on no better authority than the second hand "information of a very respectable gentleman," you had done me the justice to inquire into their truth, I could have had no objection to putting you in possession of all the facts of the case within my knowledge. As it is, I deem that justice to myself will be best promoted by declining to aid in making up for the public a speech different from that you uttered on the floor of the House.

Respectfully,
AMOS KENDALL.

It does seem that the sympathies of many of our Whig editors are altogether with the enemies of the country. The bloody Indian murders of helpless women and children, appear to excite no feeling of horror towards that people; but so soon as measures are adopted, likely to subdue them, the Whig press opens upon the cruelty of dislodging them from their lurking places, by the use of keen scented dogs to trail them. For ourselves, we have no such sympathies. Read the following:

The Tallahassee papers of the 1st inst. state that the Indians continue their depredations. A party of Indians attacked a government wagon laden with supplies for the army, which the men were obliged to abandon.

The same party on the 25th ult. attacked the dwelling of Mr Harlan, six miles above Iola, on the Apalachicola, and killed Mr H. and two children.

Another party attacked the house of Mr Rowlet, 20 miles above Apalachicola, fired at and missed Mr R., killed a negro child, and carried off a sister of Mr R. as prisoner.

The Iddians are said to be moving towards the western part of the territory, and great fears are felt for the settlers.

The St. Augustine News of the 7th inst. had the following paragraph in reference to the bloodhounds. It is evident from what is said, that the whole purpose is to use the dogs to guide the treops, not to bite the Indians.

The Bloodhounds lately received from Cuba, have been subjected to many experiments, the results of which have been very satisfactory. They follow a trail twenty-four hours with rapidity and accuracy. Some of them are to be employed by the troops now scouring the country between the mouths of the Wacassassa and Suwanne rivers, Micanopy, &c.

OPINION OF JESUS.

By M. M. Noah, a Jew.

Jesus of Nazareth, considered as a man and not in a spiritual sense, was a reformer. He appeared at a time when the Jewish nation were encompassed by troubles—divided among themselves, their country in the power of the Romans, and their energies almost broken down by grief and vexation. Calamity and internal dissentions, made them suspicious and distrustful—their tempers soured and their strict sense of justice blunted by accumulated misfortune. In this position Jesus found them and preached reformation; he denounced men in high places; he pointed out what he conceived to be violations and evasions of the laws; he mingled temporal and spiritual affairs spoke as the vicegerent of the highest power, and by miracles, prophecies, moral doctrines, great self-denials and meekness, drew around him followers or disciples of character, firmness and ability, who created great alarm among the Priesthood, and they determined to get rid of him. He was not tried or condemned strictly under the Mosaic laws. His arrest was in the night, and consequently illegal, and the trial and condemnation were not in strict conformity to the laws. We look upon these events in these free and enlightened times with the eye of philosophy and a predominating love of truth—No one can read the trial of Jesus of Nazareth, without coming to the conclusion that he was sacrificed not by the Jews, but by Pontius Pilate the Roman Governor, who alone, had the power of condemning to death. He was accused by the people, and some of the Jewish people; but the proofs of this accusation Pilate himself pronounced untenable and void; and even after Jesus had refused to defend himself he could have dismissed the case had he not been taunted with the declaration that he was no friend of Cæsar's if he allowed Jesus to escape. The love of office the curse of men, even to this day, overcome his love of justic, and he, cowardly and treacherously, handed him over himself to execution. Caiphas, the High Priest, said "it was expedient that one man should die for the people" and the truth is, that the death of Jesus occuring at the time it did, preserved the nation to this day. Persecution unites—while toleration weakens. United by the common ties of misfortune they are more numerous and potent, at this moment of their dispersion, than they were in the most glorious days of the reign of Solomon. Equally important and beneficial was the death of Jesus to the civilized world—it gave that world a liberal and enlightened religion—obscure and misunderstood in its progress, but, since the Reformation coming out bright and intellectual. The Jews never should have suffered for the agency they had in the death of Jesus of Nazareth. If he was the son of God, then the Jews were mere instruments in the hands of a higher power to bring about the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence. If he was a man with all man's sins and frailties, who would not have died ten thousand deaths to bring about the great moral reform which has resulted to the world from that sacrifice?

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1839.

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED.
(CONTINUED.)

253 An act declaratory of the law of 1831, in relation to tippling houses, &c. Attorneys for the Commonwealth are to receive the same fees for prosecuting keepers of tippling houses without license, persons standing covering horses and jacks, without license, and pedlars or transient persons selling clocks without license, that are allowed by the aforesaid act, to county Attorneys and others, prosecuting said offenders;

254 An act for the benefit of Sarah Jane Dorman. Changes her name to Sarah Jane Rader;

255 An act for the benefit of the sheriffs of Madison, Henry and Lewis counties. Relates to settlement with the auditor;

256 An act to provide for paying the expenses of keeping prisoners previous to, and pending their examination before justices of the peace.—Such claims must be proved before the circuit courts and certified, and the money is to be paid out of the public treasury;

257 An act for the benefit of John Blankenship. Releases the State's lien on a tract of land;

258 An act for the benefit of the Fire Company in the town of Augusta;

259 An act to establish election precincts in the counties of Kenton and Campbell. The voters in Kenton to vote where they now do, and at the seat of justice when located; and the act establishes a precinct at Newport;

260 An act for the benefit of Nancy Turner. A divorce;

261 An act for the benefit of Philip Board, of Hancock county. Relates to his appointment as constable;

262 An act authorizing Mary Jackson to bind out her infant children;

263 An act to amend an act to establish the town of Landing, in Boone county;

264 An act for the relief of Thomas P. Hart. Celeases him from bonds for the return of arms;

265 An act for the benefit of James W. Irwin and others. Releases them from a bond for return of arms;

266 An act to amend an act entitled, an act to amend the act further to regulate the Wilderness Turnpike road, approved January 27, 1838. This act appoints commissioners, prescribes their duties, and repeals all laws which exempt persons from paying toll, except persons who reside within five miles of the gate, travelling on horseback, and wagons and carts loaded with salt; and repeals the laws exempting the citizens of Laurel and Rockcastle from paying toll at the Knox gate, and citizens of Knox and Harlan from paying toll at the Rockcastle gate, &c.

267 An act to establish the town of Burtonsville, in Daviess county, and to increase the powers of the trustees of the town of Monticello;

268 An act to increase the number of juridical days allowed the circuit court of Hardin county, and for other purposes. Increases them to 18 days, when there are five Mondays in the months in which the court sits, and changes the time of meeting of the Meade circuit court to the 3d Mondays in August;

269 An act to legalize the acts of the trustees of Hodgenville, and for other purposes. Legalizes them and changes the place of voting from Lewis Brown's to some other house in Hodgenville.

270 An act for the benefit of Wallace Estill and wife. Petition to be filed in the Bourbon Circuit Court.

271 An act to incorporate the Franklin Institute of Bacon College.

272 An act for the relief of Benjamin F. Major. Releases him from a bond for return of arms

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At a meeting of the "LEXINGTON ARTILLERY" Company, on Tuesday the 3rd of March, 1840, Capt. WM. R. BRADFORD in the Chair, Sergt. J. BEARD, Secretary: On motion, it was

Resolved, That Capt Bradford, Lieut. Dudley, Ensign Taft, Sergt. Young and C. Kensell be a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of this Company, in relation to the flattering reception and treatment they received from the Military and citizens of Louisville, on their recent visit to that city.

The Committee, after having withdrawn for a few minutes, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the hospitality shown us by the "LOUISVILLE LEGION" and all citizens of Louisville during our recenit visit to that City, can never be eraced from our memories.

Resolved, That the editors of the several papers of this city, be requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

On motion, the Company adjourned.

WM. R. BRADFORD, Chm'n.
JOS. BEARD. Sec'y.

A CARD.

House and Sign Painting and Glazing.

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the citizens of Lexington, Fayette county and the public generally, for the liberal patronage which he has received since he arrived in this country from Philadelphia, and wishes to inform them that he still continues the *House Painting Business* in its various branches, and PAPER HANGING done in the neatest style. From his own experience in the business, and having none but competent workmen in his employ, he promises to render general satisfaction to those who will call on him, or examine his work in Lexington. Any communication from Fayette, or any of the adjoining counties, can be addressed to him through the Post-office, Lexington, as he is doing work at present upwards of 20 miles from Lexington. ☞Residence, Mr James Dever's Boarding House, Water street. CHARLES DONNELLY.
Lexington, March 4, 1840—10-tf

BROKE JAIL

ON the night of the 20th of February, four negro men, viz: 3 slaves and 1 a free man, of the following descriptions, viz:

1st. JIM MORTON (a freeman) formerly the property of Judge Broughton, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, and black complexion. His clothes consisted of a grey linsey roundabout, pants of the same color, and an old wool hat. He was confined on a charge of felony.

2d. CHRISTOPHER, [sometimes calls himself EDWARD,] about 24 years of age, 6 feet high, weighs about 180 pounds aud of a black color. He had on a linsey hunting shirt, brown linsey pants, and an old seal skin cap. He is the property of Cunningham Scott, of Bourbon County.

3d. AKE, about 28 years of age, about 6 feet 4 or 5 inches high, weighs between 180 and 200 lbs., of a black color. His dress consisted of mixed jeans pants and roundabout of the same color, and old black hat. He is the property of Joseph Clay of Bourbon.

4th, HENRY, about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighs about 150 or 160 lbs., well made, a boy of good countenance, bright mulatto, the property of Wm. Z. Thomson of Fayette County.

I will pay $20 for the apprehension and confinement of Jim Morton, in any jail in the State; and I have no doubt the owners will pay a liberal reward for the apprehension of their slaves, as they have not heard of their escape, and therefore could not offer a reward for them.

T. B. MEGOWAN,
Jailor of Fayette county.
Lexington, Feb. 22, 1840-9-tf

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to leave here for a few months I would say to all persons indebted to *Bowman & Harcourt*, that I shall be compelled to close my business, and all notes and accounts that are not paid by the 1st day of Jnne will be placed in the hands of an officer.—All persons indebted to Bowman and Harcourt will call on J. G. CHINN, who alone is authorized to receive all money due as aforesaid.

JOHN P. BOWMAN.
Lexington, Feb. 27, 1840-9-2m

I HAVE A YOUNG LIKELY NEGRO MAN I will sell. Call on J. G. CHINN for particulars.

JOHN P. BOWMAN.
Lexington, Feb. 27-9-2m

Building Lot for Sale.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Pine streets, running back 150 feet to Croghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

Apply to JOHN M. McCALLA.
june 20—54-tf.

DYSPEPSIA.—We have frequently witnessed the ravages of this disease, and have heard and read of many remedies, but far ofterner saw them fail than result in success. The writer however, of the letters to the Agent of *Dr. Harlich's Crmpound Strengshening, and German Asperient Pills*, which may be found in another column, has long been known to us; and from an invalid as he was delineated, we now know and meet him daily, as a hale hearty man. Though no advocate of nostrums of any kink, we cannot withhold a notice of what we consider the efficacies and virtue of Dr. Barlich's Compound Strengthening and German Asperient Pills. The case before us is a living monument to both. —*Spirit of the-Times.*

☞Pittsburgh office No. 41, St. Clair St., also for sale at tea office of the Lexington Intelligencer.
Feb. 27—8

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION! that fell destroyer, which destroys its thousands and tens of thousands annually. How shall we avert its fatal progress before it seizes upon the vitals? I would answer at once; take some suitable medicine to arrest the disease at the verry commencement. How very many do we see in the world whose delicate frames look scarcely able to support even a short reign of existence—but for the timely care and proper means they make use of, oftimes will far outlive the most athletic and robust who neglect such timely care and proper means that are placed within their reach, which would unqestionably avert if taken in proper time. At the head of all remedies, and the first in rank, stands Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which, if administered in time, and taken agreeably to the peescribed rules which accompany the medicine, will nine times out of ten check its progress, and restore the patient to health.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where this invaluable medicine can always be obtained.

Pittsburgh office, 41 st., Clear's.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

COUGHS, COLDS, and CONSUMPTIONS, Mrs. A. Wilson, of Lancaster County, Pa., entirely cured by the use of Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; her symptoms were constant coughing, pain in her side, back and head, depraved appetite, spitting of blood, no rest at night, &c. After using two bottles of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Prunes Virginia, or Wild Cherry, she found herself relieved, and by the time she used the third bottle, she found herself entirely curred of the aforesaid disease, which she had been afflicted with for three years There are daily certificates of various persons, which add sufficient testimony of the great efficacy of this invaluable medicine.

For sale at the Medical Office, No. 19 North 8th st. Philadelphia. Pittsburg office, 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

I WISH to inform the public that I am now receiving FRESH YORK RIVER OYSTERS every other night, from Baltimore, and shall continue to do so during the season. Having purchased the extensive establishment now occupied by Mr. J. G. Mathers, nearly opposite my present stand, I assure my friends and the public that my accommodations will shortly be extended so as to entertain them as they should be.

N. B. PICKLED OYSTERS are likewise kept constantly on hand. JACOB BLAIN.
Lexington, Dec. 3, 1839—49-tf

A CARD.

WITH grateful acknowledgements to the cizens of Lexington and its vicinity for their continued patronage. Mr. RICHARDSON respecfully announces that the first quarter of this, his fourth year in this place, will commence as soon as the weather is sufficiently mild and dry, in his

Dancing & Waltzing Academy

will be taught *all* the *Fashionable Dances* of the present time. He promises to use the most faithful and untiring exertions to instruct and improve his pupils. In compliance with the wishes of several patrons, the school will occasionally receive the benefit of a lecture.

Lists are now open and those disposed to patronize him will please communicate their wishes without delay.

Lexington Feb, 20-8-4t

House & Lot For Sale.

I WILL sell my HOUSE and LOT, on Short-street, adjoining Gen. Combs, corner, and in rear of the Court house—a very desirable stand for any business, and rents for about 9 per cent on investment. At the solicitation of many friends, I am determined to change my present business; I therefore offer the above property for sale, in order to put me in possession of the necessary funds. I hope capitalists, as those who have manifested so lively an interest for my welfare, will be in attendance, and aid me on that occasion. The sale will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, *the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock*, A. M. when terms will be made known.

JOHN W. FORBES
Lexington, feb 20 8 1t

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE Second Term of G. W. PRATT'S SINGING SCHOOL will commence on Tuesday evening, Feb. 25. Reference may be had to any of those who have attended the first term. For a practical illustration of Mr. Pratt's method of teaching or the proficiency of his pupils, the public are respectfully invited to attend the regular meetings of the present Class, *on Thursday and Friday evenings*, at the Meeting-House on Hill street.

Lexington, Feb 20-8-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Coach-making Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm, will present them for settlement, and all indebted will please come forward and liquidate the same as soon as possible.

JABEZ BEACH,
JOHN McGINNIS.
November 12, 1839. 2-3t*

☞N. B. The business, in future, will be conducted at the old stand, above Brennan's Hotel, by
J. McGINNIS.

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of November next his Louisville, Ky Directory, for 1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the the opportunity of advertising in it on the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.

One page,	$5 00
One-half page,	3 00
One-fourth page,	2 00
One square, not exceeding 6 lines,	1 00

C. W. GRAHAM.
August 29, 1839—35--tf

D. MULLIGAN'S

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

D. MULLIGAN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at J. Reiley's old stand, No. 29, Water-street. The articles manufactured, will be of the best quality, and as low as the market will aford.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1840. 7-3m

Music for Weddings, Balls and Parties.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can be furnished by applicarion to Mr. RICHARESON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

Nov. 14, 1839—46-tf

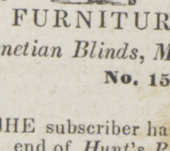
Cash for Lard!!

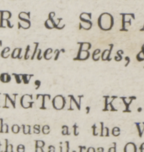
THE subscribers will give the highest price for LARD, delivered to them in Lexington. They will furnish *kegs and barrels without charge* to those who may wish to make engagements.

For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.
Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839—45-3m

Great Western Manufactory





OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;
Venetian Blinds, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, &c.
No. 15, Hunt's Row,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of *Hunt's Row*, opposite the Rail-road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most Fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,—my stock is tolerable large It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with *all kinds of Furniture* on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for *Plain, Gold* or *Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting* on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—*Gilding Picture Frames*, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

☞It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghaneys. The more figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon. and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
Lexington, June 20, 1839. *No. 15, Hunt's Row.*

COUGHS, CONSUMPTIONS AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK is found to be the best article for healing the ulcerated lungs, stopping night sweats and relieving the cough, that ever has been in use.—Those who are afflicted, would do well to procure this medicine before it is too late. Certificates of many cures can be seen by applying at No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where this medicine can always be obtained.

Price $1,00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,00.

Principal office, No. 19, North Eighth st. Philadelphia, Pittsburg office, 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

NOTICE.—All perrons are hereby forwarned from taking assignments on, or trOding for either of three bonds, executed by me to Seth Megee, dated the 10th of December, 1835, for $2125 each, and payable, one on the 1st Oct. 1836, one on the 1st Oct. 1837, and the other the 1st Oct. 1838; as I shall not pay the same, or any part thereof, until payments heretofore made shall be fully credited, unless compelled by law.

I will give the said Seth MeGee one hundred dollars, provided he will, within one month, come to a fair and friendly settlement. DEAN MEGEE.

Jessamine County, Jan. 14, 1840.—3-3m

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a *HEMP HECKLE*, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.
October 4, 1838 40-tf

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of his late IMPROVED 1 AND 2 HORSE PLOUGHS, which he warrants to be a good article. He also has one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.

WM. P. BROWNING,
Main-street, Lex.
February 7, 1840 6-ta$5.*

WILLIAM ALLISON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, *selected for himself*, consisting of Boots, Bootees and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839-30-tf.

☞LAST NOTICE.☜

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay,) call and sign the list at Mr Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr. Giron's.)

Oct 23, '39—43-tf

New Book Store.

THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. J. H. RICE his entire stock of BOOKS, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will at all times keep on hand a supply of Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Works, Stationary, &c.

R. H. GATEWOOD,
J. P. MEGOWAN.
Lexington, Nov. 21, 1839--47-3m

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300 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky,

BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is easily discovered. Had on when he left, a blue cloth coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or $100 for either of them out of the State, or $50 for either, if taken in the State and not in this county, or $25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. GRAVES.
Scott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-tf

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Morison's Pills,

Or the Vegetable Universal Medicines of the British College of Health.

COPY of a letter from JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, to Mr. J. C. French, Baltimore.

LONDON, *British College of Health,* April, 1838.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date March 13th, and in answer thereto, I beg to inform you that Mr. Horatio Shepherd Moat was superseded to the ageny for the sale of my medicines in America, by *Dr. Geo. Taylor, of New York*, on or about the month of September, 1837, who is now the only person in America from whom my medicines can be obtained, and to whom I have to refer you on the subject of the agency for Baltimore. I have communicated with Mr. Taylor on the subject of your application, and have the honor to be, sir, &c.

JAMES MORISON, Hygeist.

CAUTION.

This medicine having been counterfeited to an alarming extent, and last though not least, by the former general agents, the public are respectfully informed that the genuine pills can be had only in Louisville at the *Western Branch Office*, Fourth-street, between Market and Jefferson.

J. C. MINETT,
General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

The following are the duly appointed sub-agents:

William Beach, Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky;
Chas. P. Howard, Nicholasville, Jessamine county;
J. H. Letcher, Jr. & Co. Lancaster, Garrard county;
George Lyon, Salvisa, Mercer county;
R. Pemberton, Hardinsville, Shelby county
G. W. Finley, (P. O.) Jeffersontown, Jefferson county;
Sinclair Dimmett, Houston, Jefferson county;
Smith, Floyd & Co. Shelbyville, Sheby county;
J. & J. M. McGraw, Clay Village, Shelby county;
Mitchel Bradshaw, Frankfort, Franklin county;
John Aberdeen, Versailles, Woodford county;
J. W. Bradford, Georgetown, Scott county;
James Rippy, Centreville, Bourbon county;
B. M. Riggs, Paris, Bourbon county;
Houston & Johnson, Ruddles' Mills, Bourbon county;
McCrory & Chambers, Cynthiana, Harrison county;
G. C. Lightfoot, Falmouth Pendleton county;
Alfred Gorney, Grant's Lick, Campbell county:
Frederick Brown. Alexandria, Campbell county;
Levis & Mackoy, Covington. do.;
Southgate & Eubank, Newport, do.;

Mr Morison's valuable works—Important Advice to the World; Family Adviser, containing a list of diseases, their origin and mode of treatment, and all other publications of the College of Health—lent to read gratis.

Druggists cannot be appainted agents.

The above medicines may be had at my Grocery Store, No. 45, East Main street, nearly opposite the Phœnix Hotel.

WM. BEACH.

Lex. Jan. 23, 1840 4-3m

☞ We most sincerely regret, that cases of hypocricy so often occur among the clerical ranks—and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing" named in the following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass him along, brother typos, that he may be held up to universal contempt, and thus save many from becoming his dupes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17th, 1839.

SIR—Although I am not personally acquainted with you, I trust, when you perceive the object of my letter, you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you. It is possible, you may not be aware that a man by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now iu this city, (formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to the citizens of Monroe county, as the "*Reverend Imposter*") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for the Matchless Sanative, of which I perceive you are the general agent. I have every reason to believe, sir, that Mr. Fenwick is an unprincipled man, as he was, not long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking unwarantable liberties with members of his church, I therefore, as the enemy of knavery, feel anxious that he should be speedily exposed lest many of my fellow citizons should be defrauded by him out of their money, if not their characters. I deem it the concientious duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever and whenever he meets it. Besides, sir, another consideration should prompt me to make known to you the above facts, I have a daughter, who, thank God, has been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—and that too, by the simple means of using one vial and a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at 252, Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city. Believing that you will duly appreciate the motives which have induced me to address you thus unceremoniously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps to expose to the world the base imposter, Fenwick, I subscribe myself,

Sir, very respectfully,
J. P. MAYHEW.

Dr. DAVID S. ROWLAND, Boston, Mass.

P. S. Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for your city, will hand you this letter, and if you desire he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick, than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

J. P. M.

Reverend Imposter!

LOOK OUT! Look Out!! Look Out for an INFAMOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FENWICK, of New York, who was formerly a Baptist Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe county as the 'Reverend Impostor.' This soulless villain, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time since, for improper conduct, is now rendering himself still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose not merely upon a Church but the WHOLE COMMUNITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an agent for the sale of the Matchless Sanative. The General Agent not knowing his depraved character, gave him an agency, and forwarded him a quantity of the medicine. This he soon sold, and remitted the money, and ordered another lot, which was sent about one month since. To avoid any suspicion as to the design of this applying for an agency, or to conceal his "cloven foot," he made a partial remittance of the sales of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday, with utter astonishment, the General Agent learnt that this REVEREND DECEIVER is now impiously manufacturing with his own UNHOLY HANDS, a worthless medicine,—a SPURIOUS SANATIVE, which he is employing swindling pedlars to palm upon the public as Genuine Original.

☞If the people of America will only bear one fact in mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this: ☞NO PEDLAR, or TRAVELEING AGENT has ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.☜ Again, every Agent of the true Sanative, is appointed by the General Agent, and receives the medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

☞Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every body does buy it,) remember the above facts, and they may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE original compound.

☞N. B.—Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative, is earnestly desired TO GIVE AN IMMEDIATE ALARM, by having this article inserted one month in all the papers in their towns And that the General Agent may be certain that the public are put on the LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper advertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository,
No. 188, Washington-st.

Boston, Dec. 23, 1839 4-1m

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a *HEMP HECKLE*, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-tf

KNIGHT ERRAND,
Black Knight of Malta, & White Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C. in December 1837, by Mr Miller These Jacks are four years old each, and I challenge the United States to produce three of the same age, their equal in size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the performances of these animals.

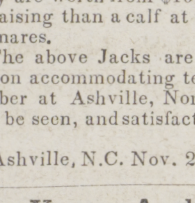
It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Kentuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old, they are worth from $100 to $150, and not more trouble in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordinary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed out on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS. T. PATTON.

Ashville, N.C. Nov. 28, 1839—48-3m*

Young Archy of Transport,



FOUR years old next May. I wish to sell or farm out the above horse, next season.—He is nearly, or quite 16 hands high, and his form action and pedigree induces me to believe his produce will be valuable for the saddle or harness. He was sired by Burbridge's Archy of Transport, his dam by old Potomac, and his grand dam by Monticello, both of which were sired by the celebrated Diomed. Satisfactory references can be given, if required.

Likewise, an ASIATIC JACK, young active and well formed.

NELSON TURNER.

Lexington, jan. 23, 1840 4-tf

NOTICE.—The firm of BOWMAN & HARCOURT was this day dissolved by mutnal consent. All debts due to or owing by said firm, will be settled by J. P. BOWMAN, who is alone authorized.

BOWMAN & HARCOURT.

jan. 4, 1840—2-1m

CUSTOMERS.—To the customers of Bowman & Harcourt I would respectfully solicit to come forward and pay their notes and accounts, for I assure them that I am greatly in need of money, and by settling with me this month, they will save me from borrowing to pay my own debts. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

J. P. BOWMAN.

DOCTOR HOLLAND'S
Residence and Shop permanently located.

DR. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of Short-street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfiield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittendon. His shop, for the present, is on Main-street, next door to Norton's Drug Store, but will, in a few weeks, be removed to the basement of his residence.

jan. 9, 1840 2-tf

Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS, fresh and in fine order;
20, Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;
5 Cases Fresh PRUNES;
30 boxes Chrystalized FRUITS, assorted;
50 do ROCK CANDY;
Just received and for sale by

JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main street.

Lexington Nov., 28, 1839—48-tf

Cash for Lard!!

THE subscribers will give the highest price for LARD, delivered to them in Lexington. They will furnish *kegs and barrels without charge* to those who may wish to make engagements.

For Sale a large quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839—45-3m

Music for Weddings, Balls and Parties.

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can be furnished by applicarion to Mr. RICHARESON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

Nov. 14, 1839—46-tf

SELLING OFF
AT COST AND CARRIAGE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, with a view to raise money, offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE, for CASH, either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses.—Persons wishing bargains, will do well to call soon.

W. E. MILTON.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of *Kennard & Milton*, will lease come forward and make payment immediately. W. E. M.

December 26, 1839—52-tf

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber having sold his machinery with a view of closing his business in Lexington, now offers AT VERY REDUCED PRICES, his stock of

HATS, CAPS, AND HATTER'S FURS AND TRIMMINGS;

Either at Wholesale or Retail, for Cash or City Acceptances. ALSO—That large and commodious

STONE HOUSE,

On Water-street, near the Rail Road depot. Possession given on the 17th of April next. ALSO—A new

EASTERN BUILT BUGGY, WITH 2 SEATS.

He wishes to RENT the premises he now occupies, with or without the store-room, for the unexpired term of his lease. Possesion given 1st of May next.

All persons having accounts with the subscriber, are earnestly desired to call and settle without delay.

WM. F. TOD.

Lex. feb. 6, 1840 6-tf

D. MULLIGAN'S
Soap and Candle Manufactory.

D. MULLIGAN respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business, at J. Reiley's old stand, No. 29, Water-street. The articles manufactured, will be of the best quality, and as low as the market will aford.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1840. 7-3m

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the *1st day of June next.* All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.

JOHN BOWMAN.

May 2, 1839. 18-tf

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop. April 17, 1839. 16-tf

NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods!
D. M, & E. W. CRAIG,

ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-House door, an *Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected*

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:

Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS, some very fine,
Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths,
Black, green, brown and drab Beaver Æphaltum, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment,
Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid,
Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassinetts, plain, striped and plaid,
Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style,
Woollen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers,
White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay, Whitney and fancy French Blankets,
Plaid, spotted and plain colored and white Flannels,
French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured;
Linen *Bosoms* and *Collars*, new style;
Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;
Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen;
Zephyr, Cruels and patterns for fancy work,
Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors;
Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shallys and Shallyetts,
Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Poplin Silks,
French, English and German Merinoes,
Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;
Bonnet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted;
A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work,
Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffling, Edging, insertions and Infants Dresses;
Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmiere, Camel's hair, Nett and Woollen Shawls and Hdkfs.,
Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls and Mantillas,
Black and fancy Kidd, Thibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hose and Half Hose,
A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling Shenile Cord, &c.
Gentlemen's superior Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Musk-rat, and Sealskin CAPS; FUR COLLARS:
A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine

Boots and Shoes,

For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lasting Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilted; *Bonnets*; Travelling Baskets; Pen and Pocket Knives, of Rogers & Woostenholm's make a superior article.—ALSO, a large lot of *Negro Jeans*, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold low to manufacturers and farmers; with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves. D. M. & E. W. CRAIG.

September 12, 1839--37-tf

COUGHS, CONSUMPTIONS AND SPITTING OF BLOOD.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY BARK is found to be the best article for healing the ulcerated lungs, stopping night sweats and relieving the cough, that ever has been in use.—Those who are affiicted, would do well to procure this medicine before it is too late. Certificates of many cures can be seen by applying at No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, where this medicine can always be obtained.

Price $1,00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,00.

Principal office, No. 19, North Eighth st. Philadelphia, Pittsburg office, 41, St. Clair street.

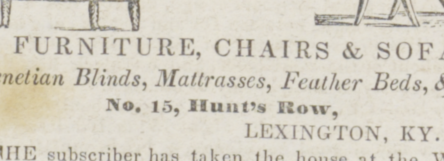
For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

NOTICE.—All perrons are hereby forwarned from taking assignments on, or trading for either of three bonds, executed by me to Seth Megee, dated the 10th of December, 1835, for $2125 each, and payable, one on the 1st Oct. 1836, one on the 1st Oct. 1837, and the other the 1st Oct. 1838; as I shall not pay the same, or any part thereof, until payments heretofore made shall be fully credited, unless compelled by law.

I will give the said Seth MeGee one hundred dollars, provided he will, within one month, come to a fair and friendly settlement. DEAN MEGEE.

Jessamine County, Jan. 14, 1840.—3-3m

Great Western Manufactory



OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;
Venetian Blinds, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, &c.
No. 15, Hunt's Row,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of *Hunt's Row*, opposite the Rail-road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most Fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,--my stock is tolerable large It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with *all kinds of Furniture* on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for *Plain, Gold* or *Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting* on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors—*Gilding Picture Frames*, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

☞It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghaneys. The more figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,

Lexington, June 20, 1839. *No. 15, Hunt's Row.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON.

A. T SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skillman & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers,
Lexington, Kentucky,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash.

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press. Lexington, jan. 1, 1840-tf

LEXINGTON
FASHIONABLE & GENERAL
FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattrasses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my *prices lower* than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Ware house. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.

JAS. MARCH.

April 4, 1830 14-tf

PETERS' PILLS.
ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with *Peters' Vegetable Pills*, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who use, invariably recommed them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistitble. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January, 1837.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D, at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the unrivalled success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and efficacious, and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certainty of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weaker individuals, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,
S. H. HARRIS, M. D

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir:—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M, D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Billious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used. GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

☞Be careful and enquire for *Peters' Vegetable Pills*. They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington, Ky., and also, by B. Netherland, in Nicholasville, by J. D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberdeen, in Versailles, by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Sterling, by an authorised Agent; and on enquiry, can be had in almost every town and village in the State.

December 26, 1839—52-1y

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of his late IMPROVED 1 AND 2 HORSE PLOUGHS, which he warrants to be a good article. He also has one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.

WM. P. BROWNING,
Main-street, Lex.

February 7, 1840 6-ta$5.*

300 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky,

BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about 45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is easily discovered. Had on when he left, a blue cloth coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 24 years of age, very black, about 6 feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or $100 for either of them out of the State, or $50 for either, if taken in the State and not in this county, or $25 if taken in this county, so that I get them.

H. C. GRAVES.

Scott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-tf

WILLIAM ALLISON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, *selected for himself*, consisting of Boots, Bootees and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, Juiy 25, 1839-30-tf.

☞*LAST NOTICE.*☜

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay,) call and sign the list at Mr Rice's book store. As soon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr. Giron's.)

Oct 23, '39—43-tf

New Book Store.

THE undersigned having purchased of Mr. J. H. RICE his entire stock of BOOKS, would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will at all times keep on hand a supply of Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Works, Stationary, &c.

R. H. GATEWOOD,
J. P. MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 21, 1839--47-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

SEMI-WEEKLY
STATE CAPITOL GAZETTE.

THE Proprietors of the State Capitol Gazette embrace this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to their friends and the publio, for the very liberal patronage which they are pleased to have it in their power to say, has thus far been extended towards them, and respectfully announce that the future course of their journal shall be such as they trust will continue to receive the confidence and support of the Democratic party. Thay assure the public that no exertion on their part shall be wanting to effect this object, and they flatter themselves that they will be able to render their paper such a vehicle of usefulness and information, as will not fail to give entire satisfaction to every friend of republican principles.

The approaching session of the Legislature, will, unquestionably, be one of great and unusual interest—There has not, perhaps, been a time before, when the attention of the public was so much engaged upon any one subject as it is at present upon the derangement of the currency, arising from the abuse of banking; and as the deliberations of the ensuing Legislature, will in all probability be mainly directed to this important subject, it cannot be otherwise than that every thing which transpires at the seat of government in relation thereto, will be eagerly sought after, With these considerations in view, the undersigned have made ample arrangement for laying before their readers full reports of the proceedings in both branches of the Legislature, together with the speeches of members, reports, and every other matter which they think will be interesting. In addition to this, it is the intention of the undersigned to employ able correspondents at the seat of the general government, by which means, they will be able, also, to place in their semi-weekly sheet early reports of the deliberations of Congress.

The presidential contest of 1840 is rapidly approaching. The flag at our mast-head indicates fully the course we intend to pursue in relation to this great question; and as we have already given our opinion at length, on this subject, in a former prospectus, we deem it needless at present to tire our readers, by going over the same groump Suffice it to say, that we shall give our united support and energies towards the re-election of the present able Chief Magistrate of the Union, and our humble aid in behalf of establishing a Constitutional Treasury.

TERMS:

The State Capitol Gazette will be published twice a week during the sittings of the Legislature, and once a week for the remainder of the year, at the following prices:

The Session only, (twice a week)	$2 00
The whole year, - -	3 00

☞Postmasters and others friendly to the Democratic cause are respectfully requested to recieve and forward subscriptions to this paper. Any person sending us five good subscribers, shall be entitled to the sixth copy gratis.

HOLBROOK, HENLOCK & BRATTON.

Harrisburg, October 30, 1839 6-tf

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

☞Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-tf

George R. McKee,
Attorney and Counseller at Law,
LANCASTER, Ky.

WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.

june 6, 1839 23-tf

Cheese and Buckwheat Flour.

20 casks Western Reserve Cheese;
10 half barrels Buckwheat Flour;
Just received and for sale low for cash.

JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main Street

jan. 4, 1840.